

DAKOTA WRECKAGE LOCATED NEAR TOP OF MT. PARKER

Gold Bars, Coins Scattered Over Hillside

Crew Of Four Found Dead

Shanghai, Jan. 26.

A CNAC C-47 carrying 16 passengers and piloted by veteran American Jack M. Blackmore is reported missing since yesterday afternoon when it was on the last lap of its Canton to Chungking flight.

Three CNAC planes are engaged in a search which started yesterday when the plane "disappeared" after being in radio communication with Chungking at 2 p.m.—a quarter of an hour before its scheduled arrival. CNAC officials, fearing the plane may have possibly crashed or force-landed, are also sending a ground search crew from Chungking.

The plane left Hong Kong at 8 a.m. yesterday with one passenger and picked up fifteen at Canton. These have not yet been identified but they included one infant. The plane additionally carried a Chinese co-pilot and a Chinese radio operator.

Flew "The Hump"

Blackmore flew the "Hump" 350 times and previously flew the Pan-American coastal route to Juno, Alaska.

The first reports of weather conditions were contradictory. A CNAC Shanghai official said the weather was good around Chungking at the time of the plane's disappearance but a Chinese pilot who arrived here today after a "last cup of coffee with Blackie" at Canton said the weather was bad with ceiling low throughout the region. He said that due to the low ceiling, 400 feet, Blackmore did not make the scheduled stopover at Liuchow en route but was proceeding directly to Chungking.

The search follows four Chinese commercial airline disasters since Christmas Day, involving the loss of 113 lives. — United Press.

"Mosquito" Crash In Yorkshire

York, Jan. 25.

A Royal Air Force Mosquito aircraft crashed at Kirby Fleetham in Yorkshire today and the two crewmen were killed. The plane caught fire after it hit the ground and the heat prevented rescue attempts.

An American Army aircraft struck a high tension cable and crashed 62 miles south of Hamburg today, killing the pilot, American Air Headquarters in Europe announced.

The plane was bound from Ansbach, in the U.S. zone, to Copenhagen. — Reuter.

PLANE CRASH IN JUNGLE

Bogota, Jan. 20.

An Avianca aircraft Saturday reported it had located plane wreckage in the jungle country 45 miles south of Barranca, Colombia.

The wrecked plane is the machine belonging to the Colombian Air Lines which was missing on Jan. 23 carrying 17 passengers including three Americans. Their fate is unknown.

The aircraft was reported missing while on the way to Bogota. Her last radio message was from a point only 20 minutes flying time from Bogota. — Associated Press.

BEATEN TO DEATH

Rome, Jan. 25.

The Yugoslav Consul in Naples, Vicko Glut, and the Consular Attaché, Vincenzo Engel, were beaten to death today by anti-Tito Yugoslav soldiers in a camp near Naples. The Rome evening newspaper "Momento, Sera" reported.

The consul visited the camp to talk to the inmates, the paper added. — Reuter.

Mount Parker (off Island Dorado) yesterday as a strong detachment of the Police Emergency Unit worked feverishly throughout the daylight hours trying to locate and remove some 21 tons of gold bars and coins spewed from the wreckage of the P.A.L. "Dakota" which crashed into the hillside Saturday afternoon. The machine exploded when it hit and the crew of four, including a woman, are believed to have been killed immediately.

TURKISH BATH ROBBED

New York, Jan. 25.

Flourishing pink seven-banana today entered a Turkish bath building in which 200 guests were asleep and stole 150 steel deposit boxes containing valuable and cash estimated between \$25,000 and \$50,000.

They tied up the manager and they spent half an hour carrying the strong boxes to two cars waiting outside. — Reuter.

Al Capone Dead

Miami, Fla., 26.

Al Capone, for six years "king of American gangsters," died last night here.

Once described as "one of the biggest bootleggers in the United States," Capone, who was suffering from an apoplectic stroke and lung congestion had a relapse yesterday.

For eight years he has been the victim of a form of paralysis.

His wife, Mae, was at his bedside as the last rites of the Catholic church were administered to the short fat man who once ruled Chicago's underworld and became the tsar of the crime world.

In 1929 Capone was a Coneys Island barman. Twelve years later after waxing rich from bootlegging in the prohibition days he was head of a \$25,000,000 underworld organization.

Gang war which broke out culminated in the St. Valentine's Day massacre when seven members of a rival gang were mown down against a garage wall.

Capone bought a yacht, airplanes and several bullet-proof vehicles. He wore \$20 silk shirts. Then his vicious kingdom crashed. In 1929, an indictment charging him with owing \$250,000 in taxes was returned. He was sent to prison for eleven years, as a result of a great social outcry against him.

He emerged still wealthy but shrunken in health and stature and no longer important. — Reuter.

Road facing Lyemun was a miniature "El Dorado" yesterday as a strong detachment of the Police Emergency Unit worked feverishly throughout the daylight hours trying to locate and remove some 21 tons of gold bars and coins spewed from the wreckage of the P.A.L. "Dakota" which crashed into the hillside Saturday afternoon. The machine exploded when it hit and the crew of four, including a woman, are believed to have been killed immediately.

Local consignees of the bullion are reliably reported to be the Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation; the Chase Bank; American Express Co.; Belgian Bank; Bank of East Asia and the Salt Industries Bank. The whole cargo, despatched to the local consignees from Mexico via San Francisco and Manila, was insured. Original reports had it the total cargo was valued at US\$15,000,000, but a United Press message from Manila quotes a PAL spokesman there as saying the gold "was worth only 4,000,000 Pesos," while Associated Press, Manila, reports it was valued at US\$5,000,000.

The aircraft was first reported to have crashed into Devil's Peak, Kowloon, at 3:20 p.m. on Saturday as it was endeavouring to make the airfield at Kai Tak. The control tower at Kai Tak had lost contact with it some 20 minutes earlier, after having been in almost continuous radio touch with the plane since it left Makati airfield (Manila) early in the morning.

Subsequently, during the early hours of Sunday, it was learned that the plane had in fact crashed into Mount Parker, about 900 feet up the north side of Island Road. Boots, uniforms and limbs were torn in the ascent and immediate reinforcements were asked for when it was found that the gold had been scattered over a wide area. Many coins were found fused into the metal of the plane, which was still hot when the police party arrived at about 9 a.m.

The Dakota having originally been reported as having crashed to the east of Devil's Peak, search parties were sent out before dawn yesterday from both Hong Kong and Kowloon, as well as from the Royal Navy, the Water Police and the R.A.F. The destroyer, H.M.S. Finisterre, cruised in surrounding waters in search of the plane.

The crew of four killed in the crash were:

Captain O.T. Weymouth, pilot, American; M.A. Lim, co-pilot, Filipino; B. Merza, radio operator, Filipino; and Miss Lourdes Chuditan, flight attendant, Filipino.

The cargo of gold was strewn over a radius of about quarter of a mile on the side of the hill.

It had been packed in some 50 cases, which were completely smashed on impact, flinging some of the gold high into the air and spraying it down.

The nose of the aircraft and the wings were smashed and all that remained in one piece was some 15 feet of the fuselage with tail attached.

The wreckage was clearly visible from Island Road and officials from the Banks involved were early on the scene after the report had come through that it had been located.

The area was immediately cordoned off by the Emergency Unit and detachments from Shaukiwan Police Station, but the climb for the curious was an uninviting prospect in any case. Bank officials watched as the police parties wound up a circular roundabout ascent, feeling ahead for their footing and clinging to bushes and tufts of grass.

The initial stages of the salvage work were carried out by the Police themselves, though later in the day officials of the Chase Bank and Hong Kong Bank took their own coolies up to help in the job. Shortly after noon, the first parcel of 31 gold bars brought down the slippery mountain side, was loaded into a police lorry under the supervision of Assistant Superintendent of Police E.C. Luscombe.

It was learned from a reliable source that the greater part of the cargo, estimated at some two-thirds of the whole, had been collected by yesterday evening. A strong police guard remained on the mountainside overnight and the district was heavily patrolled.

A fair part of the gold consignment was in coins of varying denominations, inclusive of small ones, and the job of locating the scattered coins over a quarter mile of mountainside was likened by one police officer to "searching for needles in the proverbial haystack." The earth was rain-soaked and covered with gorse and there was no sunlight to catch the glint of gold.

Miss Devine was reported to have "positively identified" his photograph as that of the kidnapper but when she saw Shelton himself at a secret meeting on a

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MUSSO'S EX-MISTRESS ON WAR CHARGE

Paris, Jan. 25.

Described by the prosecution as "Helene, Agent 808," the former mistress of Benito Mussolini, Magda Fontagnes faces a military tribunal at Bordeaux next Wednesday charged with "intelligence with the enemy."

The accused, a Frenchwoman whose real name is Madeline Coraboor, is being tried on the strength of captured German service documents which, says the prosecution, will identify her as "Helene, Agent 808."

According to police records, she entered the German secret service in 1940, after being released by the Nazis from Bayonne prison, where the French border police had imprisoned her when she entered France illegally from Spain.

So far, few details have been released about her alleged activities as "Helene, Agent 808," and the opening of the trial is awaited with great interest in France.

The newspaper Paris Presse today gave what it claimed were details of Magda's past, from the time she divorced her French husband when she was nineteen.

She was sent to Rome in 1936 as correspondent for the now defunct French newspaper La Liberte, and subsequently met the "man of her dreams" Mussolini. But the joy she derived from this bit of good fortune led her to indiscretions, the Paris Presse said.

Their coming will complete together with the previous arrival of the 27th Bn. The Buffs, the replacement of 150 Indian Infantry Brigade.

The 1st Bn. The Devons, a unit of the regular army, has been overseas for a considerable period, and prior to the outbreak of the late war saw active service in the disturbances in Shanghai and on the North West Frontier of India. They entered Burma in October 1943 and served with distinction throughout the campaign with the 80th Brigade which formed part of the 20th Indian Division. Their assault on Windmill Hill was one of the bloodiest actions of the campaign for it was here the battalion captured from the Japanese their strongly fortified positions after six previous counter attacks after six previous counter attacks had failed.

In April '45 the Bn. was withdrawn and flown to India where it was reformed with the British 2nd Division in preparation for the proposed invasion of Malaya. On the Japanese capitulation it moved there in December '45 and since then has been occupied with anti-guerrilla activities and with internal security in general. In June it moved to Singapore and has been doing ceremonial and other guard duties; among them the ceremonial guard for the residences of the Commander-in-Chief of South East Asia Land Forces and of the Governor of Malaya.

The Battalion is commanded by Lt-Colonel H.A. Borrodale DSO.

As soon as the prisoners sensed what was happening they all became "dumb," he said.

He said the Japanese prisoners found the Russian people likeable and possessing many "genuinely praiseworthy characteristics." — United Press.

Phoney Secret Explosive

Montreal, Jan. 26.

The alleged sale of shares in a non-existent company producing a "secret explosive" which would bring an early end to the war with Germany has led to the arrest of Leo Trudel on charges of defrauding citizens of approximately \$30,000, according to a police report.

The story of the alleged fraud, dating back to before the war, came out following the arrest of Trudel, described as the head of the fictitious company. The accused man was placed in police custody.

Police said at least 25 Montreal and district residents were "taken in" by the scheme after having been led to believe they would profit \$2,000,000 from the "invention."

Victims informed the police they had been told the "explosive" was in the hands of Winston Churchill, then Britain's Prime Minister, Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts of South Africa and Canadian Prime Minister Mackenzie King. — Associated Press.

MENACE TO CIVILIZATION

London, Jan. 25.

Henry Underhill, 44-year-old florist, today was convicted at Worcester Assizes of knowingly buying five bottles of stolen whisky and sentenced to five years penal servitude.

The judge said receivers were not often caught and termed their "a menace to civilization." — United Press.

THE WEATHER

An intense anticyclone covers all China and the Sea of Japan. Pressure is slightly higher than normal. A depression over the Yellow Sea has developed which runs E of Japan and the Ryukyu through the Luan Strait and across Hainan. Pressure remains low over the equatorial regions.

Today's forecast: NE winds moderate, inshore, strong offshore; fair today, cloudy tonight; continuing cold.

Yesterday's weather:

Minimum: 40 deg. Fah.

Maximum: 40 deg. Fah.

Buoy: 21.2 hours.

Rainfall: 18.7 mm. Total since Jan. 1 66.2 mm. as against an average of 26.7 mm.

Readings at:

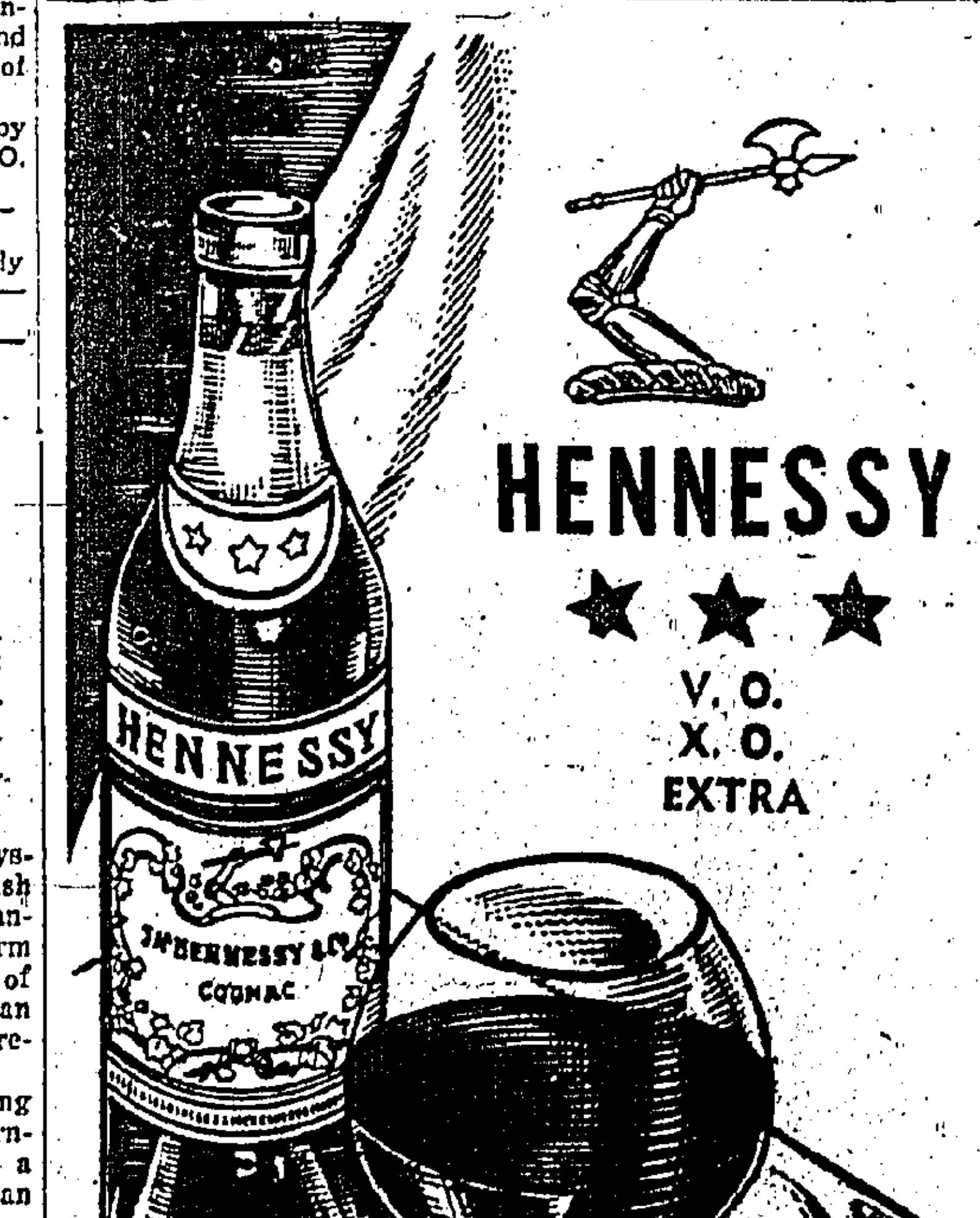
Bar. at M.A.L. 10 a.m. 1021.1 mb.

Re. Hamilton 10 a.m. 1021.1 mb.

Dev. Point 49 40 deg. F.

Wind Direction NNE NNE

Wind Force 10 10 knots.



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Students
Again

Peiping, Jan. 26. The Association of University Students in Peiping met today and voted to demand that U.S. Marine Corporal William Pierson, found guilty of raping a Chinese girl student, be given a re-trial by a joint Sino-American court.

The meeting, which was attended by representatives of all universities here, also voted a two-fold protest against the Marine court martial of Pierson, claiming:

1. It was only open to a very limited number of Chinese;

2. The name of Pierson's accomplice was not permitted to be divulged during the trial.

The meeting decided that a delegation composed of representatives of each university should visit Miss Shen Ching, the girl involved in the case, and express sympathy to her on behalf of the students of Peiping.

The meeting apparently has not yet discovered that Pierson's accomplice will come up for trial shortly, when his name will be made public.—United Press.

Blankets
From The
Skies

Peiping, Jan. 26. United States Marine planes began dropping "more than 1,000,000 pounds" of clothing, blankets and medical supplies into Communist held areas of Western Hopei Province.

These supplies—voluntary contributions from the United States, Canada, and Australia—are intended for more than 200,000 persons, many of whom are so destitute that an entire family shares one blanket. Because of the civil war the supplies cannot be shipped overland.

Three cargo planes, each making two trips daily, will drop 40,000 pounds daily. Nearly 200 trips are planned in the next 25 days.

To insure safety for the Marine crews, both the Communists and Government, have signed a non-aggression agreement. The crews are guaranteed safe passage to the nearest Marine base in event of a forced landing.—Associated Press.

A Tass report that Stalin had rejected an officer exchange proposal from Britain, presumably somewhat similar to that now in effect between the British and American air forces, was broadcast last night.

Stalin in his rejection, Tass said, declared that Britain and the United States had been denounced "in various press organs" for their exchange and for plans to standardize training and armaments and that "the Soviet Union would not like also to become an object of denunciation."

British Idea
Courturing such danger has certainly never been what we had in mind at all," one highly placed source in London said.

"Our idea was to promote collaboration for peace and one form such collaboration can take is between the armies of the allied countries.

"The wider the collaboration between allied armies in peacetime," one source said, "the less can there be any suggestion that it is directed against any allied power.

"Britain is deeply interested in carrying over into peace the broad and effective collaboration of the allies during the war," he added.

Field Marshal Bernard Montgomery himself, however, indicated he had not abandoned hope of getting an Anglo-Russian exchange of military officers.

Monty's Speech

The Field Marshal announced at Sandhurst that because he considered the language barrier the main obstacle to full understanding between Britain and Russia, the Royal Military Academy would start teaching all officer students Russian and that those who showed "real linguistic ability" would continue their studies when they joined the regular army.

"We want more generals to learn Russian," Montgomery told the cadets.—Associated Press.

New York, Jan. 25. The Republican foreign policy expert, John Foster Dulles, told the Women's National Republican Club today: "This is the time when the United States needs foreign policies which will be potent in world affairs. We are in a position of danger. We are in the midst of a sea of misery. We are in the risk of being engulfed by waves of bitterness and resentment which are being agitated against us."—United Press.

Basis For Anglo-Soviet
Cooperation

London, Jan. 26. A wide new vista for Soviet-British collaboration appeared to be opening in the wake of reaffirmation of the 20-year British and Russian alliance.

Observers in both Moscow and London declared that revision and extension of the treaty may form an entirely new basis for cooperation between the two powers.

Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin is expected in usually well-informed quarters to follow up Generalissimo Stalin's broad hint that the extension of the Anglo-Soviet pact from 20 to 50 years might be acceptable in Moscow if it were freed from "reservations" which weaken this treaty.

The first move is likely to be an enquiry into the nature of reservations, about which the Soviet Government is concerned. Article Four of the Anglo-Soviet alliance provides that the parties shall render each other mutual military assistance against any further aggression on the part of Germany or other ex-enemy states.

But under the existing treaty this article is only to remain in force until the two parties "unite" with other like-minded states in adopting proposals for common action to preserve peace and resist aggression in the postwar period.

Proposal Rejected

In the similar Franco-Soviet pact of December, 1944, the provision which makes mutual military aid an interim arrangement to be superseded by generalised security systems, is dropped. There seems little doubt that the Soviet Government would like this qualification to be dropped also from the treaty with Britain so that the obligation to render mutual military aid becomes absolute.

Whitehall sources said the British Government did not share the view attributed to Generalissimo Stalin by the Moscow radio that an Anglo-Soviet exchange of officer students might be interpreted by public opinion as "preparing for war."

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Speaking on the same programme Frank R. Shea, Chief of the State Department's Information Service at Bucharest, Romania said that, "In eastern Europe attempts are being made to turn the people against us". He said distortions include claims that Americans are militaristic and "born of political disunity".

Refugees will be obtainable in the Restaurant in the Public Enclosure.

SERVANTS' PASSES

Passes for Servants will be issued to Private Box holders

ONLY on application to the Secretary, 1st Floor, Exchange Building.

Any persons found loitering with Servants' passes in their possession will forfeit the same and will be removed from the Enclosure.

By Order,

C. B. BROWN,
Secretary.

Let Bygones
Be Bygones'
Appeal

Shanghai, Jan. 26.

About 100 of China's most prominent civil personalities, representing virtually every occupation and profession, issued a joint appeal to day to Nationalists and Chinese Communists to "let bygones be bygones" and settle their differences through negotiations.

Declaring China's international position was sinking lower and lower and the whole country was suffering from untold hardships because of the civil strife, the appeal said: "We cannot but earnestly and desperately appeal for the cessation of hostilities. We demand the restoration of peace and order."

"Only thus may we unite and coordinate our efforts to accomplish the task of creating a strong democratic China. We have no preconceived notions about or against any political party or group. We merely demand that the parties must stop using military might to settle their disputes and should realise the peace through negotiations."

"We, the signatories, are established in our own lines of calling and are not prepared to run into political whirlpool. We merely want peace so that people may live. And we reserve our rights after issuing this appeal to condemn or praise morally the response to our appeal from the various political groups in China."

"We shall continue to appeal. Our movement will only cease when peace is secured."

Warning

The statement warned that if China failed to secure peace within her own domain it is likely "our legitimate demands would be rejected by other conferees" at the forthcoming international conference to dictate the peace treaty terms with Japan.

The signatories included Wang Hsiao-Lai, the chairman of the National Federation of Chambers of Commerce, Wu Wen-tso, Chairman of the National Association of Manufacturers, Dr. K. T. Wan-mu, chairman of the Shanghai Bar Association.

This is the third appeal for peace by Chinese civil organizations within a week. Last Monday the Shanghai Municipal Councilors issued a statement urging the immediate cessation of hostilities and last night 172 Trade Guilds and Associations made public a similar appeal.—Reuter.

New York, Jan. 24. Two masked men held up the cashier of the Brooklyn Daily Eagle newspaper and escaped with the US\$20,000 payroll.—United Press.

The first bell will be rung at 1:30 p.m. and the first race will be run at 2:00 p.m.

Through numbers (8 Races—\$10) may be obtained at the Office of the Treasurers, 1st Floor, Exchange Building, also tickets for the Special Sweep (\$2.00) on the last race.

MEMBERS' BADGES AND ENCLOSURE.

Members are reminded that they and their ladies MUST wear their badges prominently displayed throughout the Meeting.

NO ONE WITHOUT A BADGE WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE MEMBERS' ENCLOSURE.

Badges admitting non-members to the Members' Enclosure and Club Rooms at \$10.00 including tax are obtainable through the Secretary upon the written or personal introduction of a member, such member to be responsible for all chits, etc.

Badges admitting to Members' Enclosure will NOT be on sale at the RACE COURSE.

The Treasurers' Comptroller Office will close at 11 a.m. and the Secretary's Office at 11:45 a.m. Both Offices at 1st floor, Exchange Building.

A limited number of tiffs will be obtainable at the Club House, provided they are ordered in advance from the No. 1 Boy (Tel. 27818).

NO CHILDREN WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE CLUB'S PREMISES DURING THE MEETING.

PUBLIC ENCLOSURE

The price of admission to the Public Enclosure is \$3 including tax for all persons including ladies, and is payable at the Gate.

Bookmakers, Tic Tac men, etc. will not be permitted to operate within the precincts of The Hong Kong Jockey Club during the Race Meeting.

Refreshments will be obtainable in the Restaurant in the Public Enclosure.

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By Order,

C. B. BROWN,
Secretary.

Lindsay
"Woefully
Ignorant"

Nanking, Jan. 26. The Minister of Information, Peng Hsien-pei, replying to the statement on the China situation by Lord Lindsay, said yesterday that "Lindsay showed so little knowledge of the affairs of this country that he could not regard the remarks seriously."

"I have not of course had an opportunity to read the text of the debate in the House of Lords but from newspaper accounts, Lord Lindsay was so woefully ignorant of conditions here that I cannot take him seriously," Peng said, adding that the "great majority of British leaders have the most correct appraisal on China situation as we have learned to expect of a great nation, a keen discernment and common sense."

"Lord Lindsay's suggestion of intervention in Chinese internal affairs is an anachronism which proves his erroneous estimation of the Chinese nation which fought in the vanguard of resistance against Japanese and Nazi aggression."—United Press.

"GOD OF WEALTH"
DAY

Shanghai, Jan. 26. The Chinese New Year holidays ended for the business world as most stores reopened yesterday which is traditionally known as "God of Wealth Day."

However, festivities are expected to continue for at least 10 more days winding up with the first full moon on which the Lantern Festival is celebrated.—United Press.

Paracels
Dispute

Nanking, Jan. 26. A high Government source close to the Foreign Office today told the United Press that the French proposal for international arbitration of the Paracel Islands dispute is currently being considered by the Foreign Office.

He said China has been favourably considering the arbitration proposal before but after the landing of the French troops on the Paracel Islands the situation had changed.

He asserted that China is now unable to consider the arbitration proposal until the withdrawal of French forces from the group of islands off the southeast coast of China.

French authorities claimed that the territory belongs to Indo-China which is contested by Nanking who claims that the Paracel Islands are Chinese.

"We shall continue to appeal. Our movement will only cease when peace is secured."

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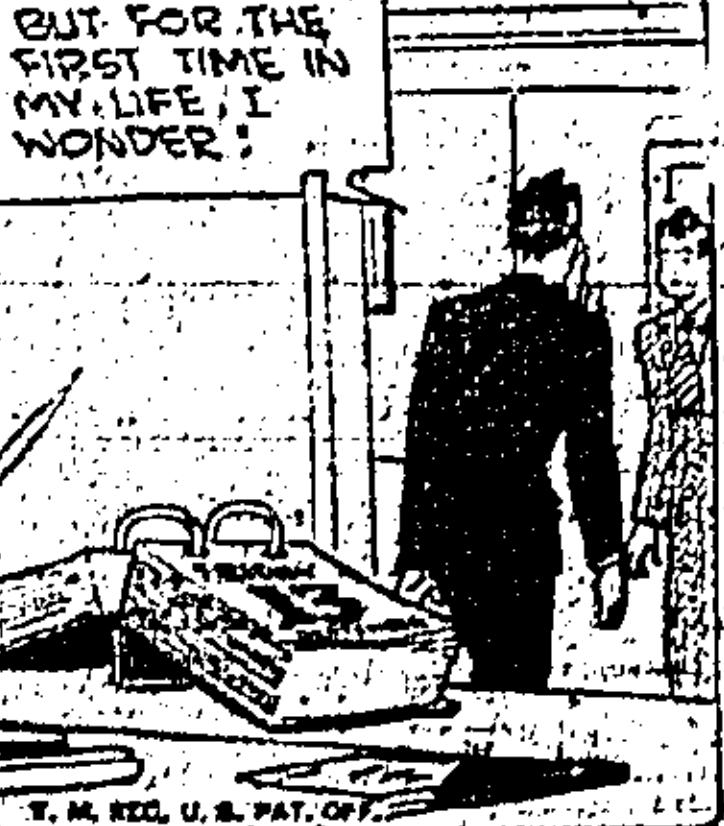
BOOTS AND HER BUDDIES



Coincidence?



BY EDGAR MARTEN

TWO WEEKS TALKING --
ART. 1 APPROVED

London, Jan. 25.

The Foreign Ministers special deputies for Austria, after hearing South Africa's views this morning, reached their first concrete result after nearly two weeks work by finally agreeing to article one of the state treaty for Austria.

New York, Jan. 25. The United Nations delegate, Warren Austin, told the New York State Bar Association today that the United States, while standing firmly on its original atomic control plan, is exploring ways of solving the troublesome issue of "atomic veto" without altering the United Nations Charter.

Austin indirectly denied the Soviet charges that the abolition of veto on atomic control would mean changing the Security Council's voting provisions. He said the Charter contains certain obligations which "are the law definitive and unequivocal." He explained that some of these obligations require individual nations of the United Nations to band together collectively to act against aggressor nations whether the Council had ordered such action or not. He made clear that American officials are not evolving a "new plan" but had explored such interpretation of the Charter before ever writing into the American atomic plan provision that no veto power in the Council can stand in the way of punishment of violators.

United Press.

There was no discussion of the "anschluss" article, which was presented by Mr. E. K. Scallan, Deputy High Commissioner in London, who after being thanked by the Chairman, Mr. Fyodor Gusev, left the meeting.

The next business taken by the deputies was the question whether or not the treaty should contain a clause specifically guaranteeing Austria's political and economic integrity.

After a long and inconclusive argument on this point no agreement was reached.

In the morning's discussion, the British delegate Lord Hood stood by his earlier view that the treaty should contain a clause formally banning any "anschluss" between Austria and Germany but proposing that guarantees of Austrian independence might take the form of an interim arrangement for the period during which Austrian forces will be too weak to secure frontiers.

Anschluss Ban

The United States delegate, General Mark Clark, submitted a revised draft of article four of the political section of the treaty, aiming at relating guarantees of Austrian independence to be given by the Allies and associated powers with the security system of the United Nations.

The French delegate, Camille Paris, said that he wished to give further study to the new United States formula. Discussing the British standpoint, he said that he still felt that a specific guarantee article was necessary.

Here's Dust
In Your Eyes

Bombay, Jan. 25. The Malaysian League of Bombay today described the Dutch Parliament Committee report on the Dutch East Indies policy as "nothing but an attempt to throw dust in the eyes of the western democracies, especially the United States."

The statement added that "this was being done so that the great democracies may come to the rescue of the sinking Dutch ship and bring her to the Indonesian port."

Referring to the part of the report issued yesterday, which said that some members of the Committee thought that Dr. Sjahrir was unconditionally on the side of the Soviet, the League's statement said:

"These are baseless allegations against that staunch Socialist who has often been kidnapped by Communists and in return has many times arrested many misguided Communist leaders."

—Reuter.

On the question of the "anschluss" article, M. Paris said that he was in full sympathy with the aim of preventing any economic or political union with Germany but he did not wish to interfere with Austria's right to associate herself with other states provided that such association did not threaten Austrian independence.

In general, he favoured inclusion of a clause formally forbidding "anschluss."

Soviet View

The Soviet delegate also emphasised that there must be a ban on "anschluss." He said, however, that he saw no need for specific guarantees of Austrian independence as urged by the United States and French delegates. He considered the guarantees concerned in the United Nations Charter sufficient.

The Greek Government has been asked to state its views on Austria and the Greek delegate will be heard on Monday, instead of Canada, who has asked for a postponement.

At their next meeting on Monday, the deputies will also discuss whether it will be necessary to postpone the hearing of Austria in order to fit in Canada if she decided that she wishes to be heard.—Reuter.

The French delegate, Camille Paris, said that he wished to give further study to the new United States formula. Discussing the British standpoint, he said that he still felt that a specific guarantee article was necessary.

Had the broadening been greater, he said, it would have given still further satisfaction in London, but the failure of the Liberal Party to take part in the new Government was not a matter which, it was felt here, could be blamed wholly on the Greek Government.

"When two parties fail to agree," he said, "it is not usually possible to distribute praise or blame between them."—Reuter.

"PRAVDA"
PESSIMISES

Bombay, Jan. 25. A Pravda article broadcast by Radio Moscow tonight declared that the new United States budgetary military appropriations "still further strengthen the bonds between the government machinery and monopolies which have concentrated on Army orders."

Pravda observed that military allocations for the coming year comprise one third of the total expenditure in the new budget and exceed prewar military appropriations by 11 times.—Associated Press.

—Reuter.

FASCIST BOMBPHLETS

Rome, Jan. 25. Three Fascist "leaflets" exploded in Rome tonight. The leaflets, calling for terrorist action against the Communists, were signed "Fascist Revolutionary Action".

One bomb exploded near a railway station, another in the Piazza Mazzini and the third at Porta Pinciana. Signor Battista, chief of Rome's political police, is personally investigating the explosions.—Reuter.

BILIBID POW
DOCTOR SENTENCED

Manila, Jan. 26.

Conviction of Japanese army Captain Naraji Nogi on charges of systematic starvation of American prisoners of war and failure to provide clothing, medicine, medical care was announced by the War Crimes Commission. Nogi, a doctor, was sentenced to 25 years at hard labour for permitting the existence of unspeakable conditions at Bilibid prison, Manila, where scores of Americans perished.

The United States army spent two months clearing the prison of accumulated filth after liberation before permitting its use as an internment camp for non-Japanese enemy aliens.—Associated Press.

—Reuter.

—Reuter



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ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIANCE

Mr Attlee stated in the House of Commons on Friday that Great Britain is anxious to enter into a treaty of alliance with France. His statement followed talks with M. Blum in London which evidently were conducted with the utmost cordiality. We trust that there will never again be anything less than this cordiality between our two countries, and that the drift and acerbities which marked the period between the two wars will never be repeated. There has indeed, for many months past been intermittent consideration of the question how friendship between the two can be formulated into some kind of a political and economic alliance. On the political side, agreement that an alliance should be made as soon as possible caused no surprise. Things have changed since neither country could have any reason to believe that the other wanted to believe that the other wanted to be to some chariot of self-interest. No two countries have ever had more terrible proofs that they have common interests, and no special arrangement between them could be held to be pointed at anybody else or to conflict with the larger obligations of both under the organisation of the United Nations.

Little trace remains today in France of that formerly quite strong, or at least vociferous, anti-British feeling which was as irrational as it was dangerous. Nevertheless M. Blum is, it must be remembered, the leader of the party which has probably the strongest pro-British sentiments, and he cannot commit his successors who have just been appointed. The probability is that there will be a large majority for an alliance, but that the Commandos, who, echoing Moscow, have always been against even a Western European bloc, will not favour it. There is enough to explain why no formal document has yet been drafted or signed and why last week's talks resulted in what a French spokesman called a "psychological approach" to an alliance. On our side every party is committed to the desirability of a strong France and of strong attachments to her.

A strong France means, of course, a France strong economically. She has, in the Monnet plan, a scheme of reconstruction more detailed and comprehensive than anything so far produced in London. Britain has, however, been promised at least an economic review at an early date, and the Anglo-French Committee, set up after Mr. Bevin's talks with M. Monnet last year, is to co-ordinate French and British economic policy. The least satisfactory topic of the talks was coal, without adequate supplies of which neither French nor British plans can advance fast or far. If we had had a large surplus to export, all would have been simple. As matters stand, France's hopes of more coal rest on the estimate that increased production in the Ruhr will allow her to get from there as much as she can until last November. One bright inference, however, may be drawn from the official statement's references to the subject. It seems that M. Blum has been convinced that British plans for Germany foreshadow neither a dangerous revival of German industry nor that industry's development as a special satellite of British industry, but only such a rehabilitation as will, in the long run, allow a sufficient volume of exports, including coal. It is to be hoped that M. Blum can spread this conviction or conversion in his country, for it might lead to harmonisation of the French with the Anglo-American Zones, and thus in yet another sphere ensure that useful action follows cordial talks.

Washington, Jan. 25. The United States Secretary of State, General George C. Marshall, will attend the conference in Moscow on the German and Austrian peace treaties, the State Department announced tonight. Reuter.

THE WEARERS OF THE GREEN BERET

Well-known to all residents of the Colony, 1/5 Commando, the last surviving army unit to wear the famous Green Beret, are due to disband at the end of this month.

The official decision to disband Army Commandos was taken in October 1945 when, due to manpower considerations, it was decided to drastically reduce the number of specially trained troops for combined operations. The officers and men of the Commandos, volunteers drawn from nearly every unit in the British Army, began to return gradually to their own regiments.

Nos. 2, 3, 4, 6 and 9 Commandos, veterans of Italy and Europe were broken up in the course of last year; also No. 10, the celebrated Inter-Allied Commandos.

Coveted Emblem

The disbandment of 1/5 will bring about the final dissolution of the Army Commandos and with it, the disappearance of the Army of the Green Beret, the coveted emblem of this fine fighting formation.

Welfare patrols, carrying medical supplies and food, and protective police patrols against the activities of local robbers both laid a heavy burden of duties on the unit which was responsible for the whole area of the New Territories, excepting the frontier.

The coastal area likewise could not be ignored and detachments were sent to garrison the larger islands and effect a check on the operations of several pirate raiders. The Commandos, in the scope and execution of their work, did a fine job and the communities of the New Territories have good reason to be grateful to the men "who'd a helping hand in time of trouble."

War Record

The influence of their work was very real, and when the unit moved back to Hong Kong in October '46, a valuable advance had been made toward the return of a well-conditioned and ordered administration throughout the area.

It is fitting, on the disbandment of 1/5, that a brief mention should be made of its

role in Madagascar, and was attached to the brigade commanded at the time by Gen. Festing (then a Brigadier). In November '43 both units, together with 42 and 44 Royal Marine Commandos were brigaded together to form 3 Special Service Brigade, later becoming known as 3 Commando Brigade.

Hill 170

The brigade took part in the operations of the Arakan campaign, notably the Akyau operations, the capture of the Myeik Peninsula, and the battle of Kamay.

A bitter victory, perhaps the first decisive battle of the campaign, was won in large measure by the Brigade's bloody and gallant defence.

On the 17th, in the Japanese counter-attack, the brigade was embarked for Hong Kong.

The days of amphibious warfare and hazardous raids are over for the moment, but the fighting record of the Commandos will not soon be forgotten. No better tribute can be paid than the words of Major-General Laycock, Chief

CARNIVAL



DECEPTIVE CALM IN INDO-CHINA

Sometimes the Franco-Vietnamese "war" seems a million miles away from Saigon, sun-baked "Pearl of the East" with its chic mademoiselles, Paris-style pavement cafés, champagne and Chanel No. 5 at 300 piastres a bottle.

And sometimes when armour rumbles noisily past, the rickshas and pedicabs and every other French parapluie and Foreign Legion NCO carries a sten gun and rifle shot shotgun.

By DOON CAMPBELL

ter the curfew quiet, Saigon seems poised for an attack from the paddy, and swamp just outside the ruined ramparts.

Outwardly Saigon, capital of the provisional autonomous republic of Cochinchina, is a pleasant, thriving French colonial city where peace and order prevail most of the time for a mixed community of Annamites, French, Chinese and Indians who go about their business and prosper with no more interference than usual.

Although now and then a grenade is thrown into the bustling market-place, or a French officer is kidnapped, or an Annamite is shot for not heeding a warning to stop working or "collaborating" with the French there is little daylight evidence that it is a hotbed of intrigue, suspicion and sidestreet scheming and plotting.

Terrorists At Night

It is rather different at night when guards have fingers curled round triggers, when they shout a challenge and civilians avoid dark alleys and arcades, avoiding entrances, haunted sometimes in fact, but more often in fiction by Vietnamese terrorists.

Saigon has few night-clubs and cabarets—unlike Phnom Penh, capital of neighbouring Cambodia, where social life often begins at midnight or later.

While there is not the same heavy, imminent tension in Saigon as in a place like Jerusalem, the city is not altogether free and easy or safe, or there would not be a garrison force of more than 15,000 French troops. It is fool-hardy to go driving through the rice fields in the east bank of Saigon River by moonlight. It is wise to wonder if the trip is really necessary, because snipers shoot first, after the charming fashion of the Japanese, and examine the body later.

Buses bolt along the suburban lanes hugging the side where the dust lies thicker. Every bus trails the thickest dust screen it can raise.

Tomorrow's Problem

S. A. J. 10.4
H. 8.5.4.2
D. 7.2
C. A. 8.4

S. K. 9. N. S. 8.6.5.2
H. J. 10.7. V. E. H. Q. 6.3
D. A. 9.8.3. S. D. K. 10.5
C. Q. J. 5. S. C. 9.7.6

S. A. K. 10.9
H. 10.3.2
D. A. K. Q. 9.7
C. None

(Dealer: South. Neither side vulnerable.)

South West North East

2 S. Pass 2 NT. Pass

3 D. Pass 3 H. Pass

4 D. Pass 4 H. Pass

4 S. Pass

South should have passed the 4-Hearts, which was the correct contract for the pair, but he was greedy about these 100 honors in spades, which would perhaps help his side win a close rubber. In bidding 4-Spades, he took an unnecessary and unjustified risk.

Millard P. Kaiser, of St. Louis, opened the heart A and followed with the K to tell Mrs.

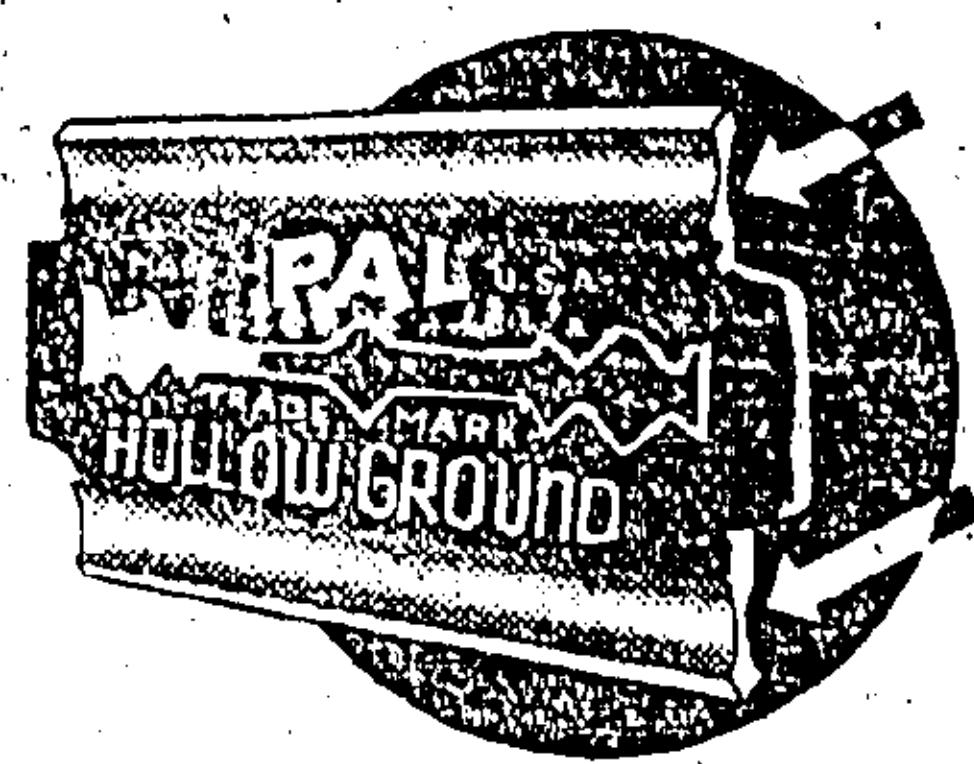
Up on winning the third diamond trick, how should South play for a No. Trump game on this deal?

RAND STRIKE THREAT

Johannesburg, Jan. 25.

The United Mineworkers Committee, one of the factions in the South African Mineworkers Union, announced today that they would call a strike in gold, diamond and coal mines on Monday unless the Ministry of Labour cleared up the constitutional position of the Mineworkers Union.

The Acting General Secretary of the Mineworkers Union has appealed to members not to strike when the Minister of Labour had already appointed a commission of inquiry into union affairs. Router

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REBIRTH OF NAZISM

Startling Disclosures In Survey

Reorganising For Return To Power

London, Jan. 26. The Nazi Party in Germany is quietly reorganising for a return to power through capturing control of democratic institutions set up by the Allies, according to a survey of Germany published today by the International Committee for the Study of European Questions. There exists now throughout Germany a network of Nazi organisations whose power is increasing more and more each month, the report states.

The survey has been forwarded to the Prime Ministers and Foreign Secretaries of ex-Allied nations in two sections. It is the first part of the document that was issued today. The committee is representative of five European countries—Great Britain, France, Belgium, Denmark and Holland.

The members of the committee include: Great Britain—Lord Ismay, Minister of Transport; Lord Vansittart, Minister for Aircraft Production; Lord Wansittart, former permanent Foreign Under-Secretary of State; and Martin Lupton, Member of Parliament; France—M. Edouard Herriot, former Prime Minister; André L. Trégouer, and Louis Marin both Members of Parliament and former Ministers; Belgium—Robert Gillon, Minister of State and President of the Senate; and Madame Jules Deneel, head of the Treaties Section of the Belgian Foreign Office; Denmark—Christiansen Moeller, former Foreign Minister; Holland—Declarations van Blaakland, Minister of State and former Foreign Minister.

The Committee points out that to keep Germany running after the occupation it had been necessary to compromise by utilising individuals who had taken part in the Nazi regime. "Far from understanding that some of these measures constituted an act of indulgence in their own favour the Germans only considered this as proof of the weakness of the occupying authorities which encouraged them to continue their opposition to the efforts of the Allies."

After reviewing the numbers of Nazis who have been examined the committee statement quotes a declaration by General Lucius D. Clay, United States Deputy Military Governor of the American zone, on Nov. 4. On that occasion he told the Minister President of the American zone that it was difficult for him to understand how people willing to accept a high office in the Nazi party could be classified by the Du-Nazification Tribunals as "fellowers."

The committee then adds, similar errors have been committed not only in the American zone but in all the zones.

These errors have caused the following results: "The Nazi party has recovered from the first shock of Germany's defeat and is quickly reorganising for a return to power through capturing control of democratic institutions set up by the Allies. Having learned from experience of the resistance movement in Allied countries under German occupation the organisations which are springing up all over Germany avoid active resistance."

For the moment they aim at passive resistance only. They endeavour to: 1. Thwart de-Nazification and keep as many as possible of their own men in key positions. 2. Spy on Germans both in their private and public life and maintain a nationalistic spirit among them either by intimidation or threats. 3. Cause disorder in those administrative, industrial or agricultural controlled by the occupying powers in order to increase their difficulties and thus induce them to put more and more control into the hands of the Germans themselves.

Action In British Zone

To this end local groups called "blockwacht" (block-watchers) have been organised in the four zones and their membership has increased regularly since the end of 1945.

These groups are instructed to avoid any sabotage of Allied installations or military stores in order to prevent attracting attention to themselves and to let the responsibility for the disorder created rest upon the occupying powers.

In the British zone this underground movement has adopted a three-fold line of action.

1. It organised sabotage by destruction in the Ruhr mines.

2. It exercised its influence equally in the countryside by persuading peasants to keep their produce and not send it to the towns.

3. Members of the clandestine organisation went to towns and areas where food was insufficient and told the population their under-nourishment was due to the British having sent food to England.

"It seems regrettable that during the 12 years of the Nazi regime the Germans never succeeded in organising a really efficient resistance movement against the Nazis, yet they have now, for the first time, succeeded in settling up a well-organised movement to hinder the de-Nazification efforts of the Allied authorities as well as industrial reorganisation, and to exploit the subsequent disorder to arouse the population against the occupying powers.

"On the whole the state of mind in the three zones is similar," the survey continues.

De-Nazification A Failure

In the French zone a German tribunal at Freiburg has acquitted Captain Tilliesen, who, in

P.W.'S BLOW UP AMMO DUMP

Paris, Jan. 25. Boulogne police were today investigating the possibilities of sabotage in an explosion at two munitions dumps at Osterhove, near Boulogne, in Northern France, by two German prisoners of war.

The police established that the German prisoners had set fire to some loose gunpowder, subsequently causing the explosion of the dumps and they were endeavouring to determine whether or not the powder had been fired deliberately.—Reuters.

Nun's Heroism in Crash

London, Jan. 25. The three nuns who perished in the plane which crashed today at Croydon airport were from La Sagesse Convent, Golders Green, London, the mother house of which is in France.

They were Sister Jeanne Reuselet, a 71-year-old Frenchwoman who had been 40 years in mission fields in Nyasaland; Sister Eugenie Martine French, aged 31, a trained nursing sister going to mission fields for the first time, and Sister Helen Lester, a 52-year-old Englishwoman who had been visiting the mother house in France.

George Wright, one of only three uninjured survivors, told later today how one of the three nuns sacrificed her life to save his.

"I had great difficulty in getting the forward door open," he said, "and then turned to see whether I could help the nun. She pushed me through, however."

It was later officially stated that 12 people died in the crash. The unidentified bodies of ten adults and two children have been taken to a mortuary. Three members of the crew and three passengers were in Croydon hospital.

Firemen were still searching the wreckage three hours after the crash.—Reuters.

PERON CHANGES COURSE

Washington, Jan. 26. In an unusual statement, apparently foreshadowing improved relations with Argentina, the United States officially welcomed an Argentine decree for taking over Nazi firms.

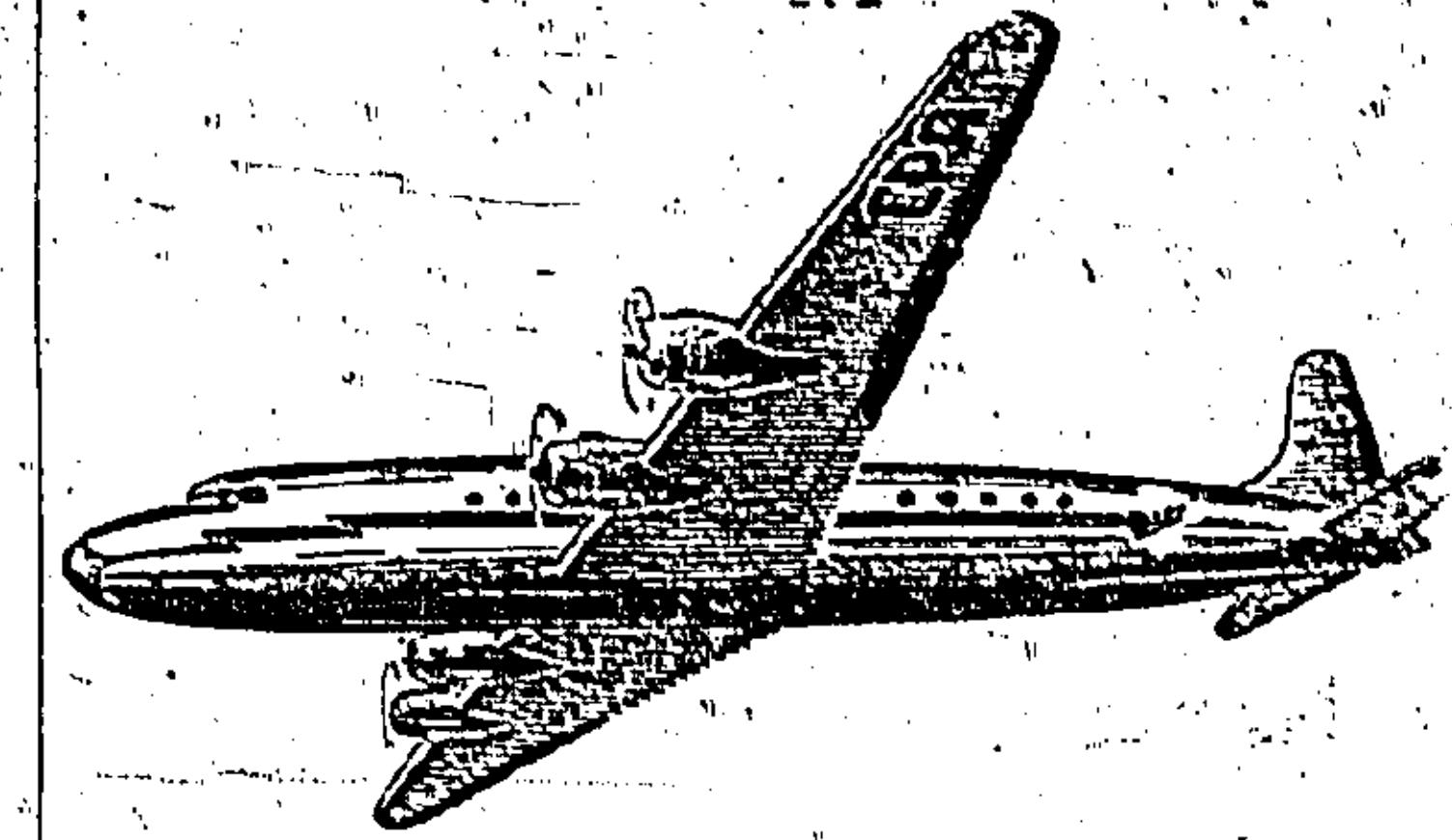
At the same time, the United States made it plain that it still is looking to President Juan D. Peron to rid Argentina of all Axis agents there.—Associated Press.

sent by Germans in which they mention sums, very often considerable, which they possess in Switzerland. Hardly any of these sums were found in the inventories which the Swiss compensation office had submitted to the Allied Control Commission. "Evidence already indicates that most of the declarations made by the Germans in Switzerland have been false or incomplete and that the majority of the bank accounts under the names of neutrals have not been declared."

The Committee stresses that "the total assets which German citizens and National Socialist organisations have succeeded in hiding and conserving abroad would be sufficient to finance the purchase from Argentina in particular of foodstuffs needed by the occupied zones of Western Germany during the next three years. Such is the situation which no official statement can deny—with which the victorious powers are now faced."

Questioning the line of action of German groups in Germany today, the committee suggests the aim of these groups seems to be: 1. To avoid, for the time being, any violent action or active resistance in Germany; 2. To present Germany to public opinion abroad as a nation "broken for 2 years" which will be unable to enter the path of democracy and peace until she has recovered her economic prosperity; and 3. to maintain the political spirit actually existing in Germany.—Reuters.

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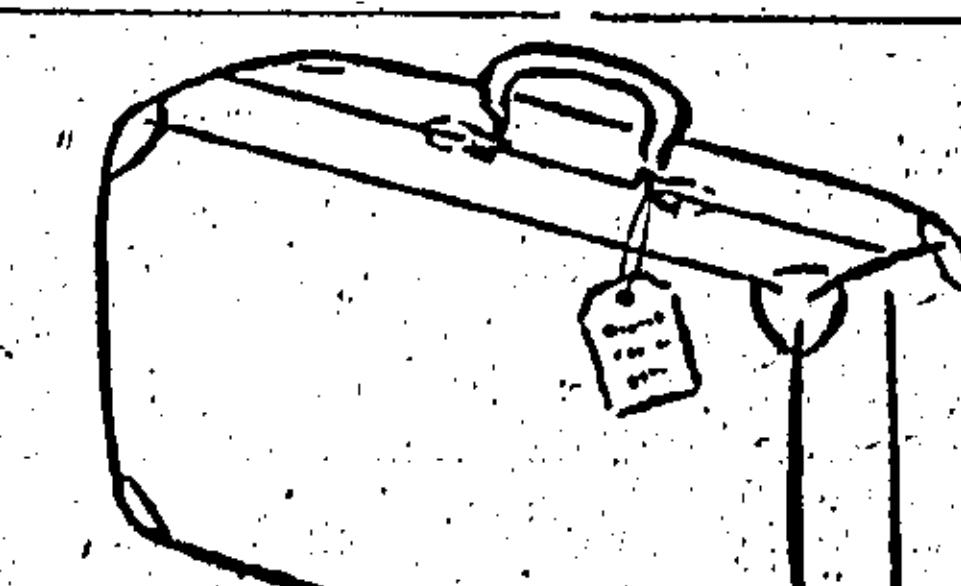
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MATTEOTTI DEATH RIDE DESCRIBED IN COURT

Hush-Hush On Bomb

Washington, Jan. 26. The U.S. Atomic Energy Commission announced plans today to tighten the secrecy around atomic data and named Frank J. Wilson, former chief of the secret service as "consultant on security."

The Civilian Control Commission has continued the Army's security measures since it took over from the Manhattan District Jan. 1.

Its announcement said the Army's "measures" will be studied with Mr. Wilson with a view to strengthening the security programme."

Wilson—famed for work on big cases including the Charles A. Lindbergh child kidnapping—said he could not disclose his plans—but added "there will be more and more reason for more and more security in protecting our atomic secrets."—Associated Press.

Rome, Jan. 25. The death ride of Giacomo Matteotti, Italian Socialist leader kidnapped on the banks of the Tiber 23 years ago and later stabbed to death, was further described in court today by Amerigo Dumini and Anileto Poveromo, both charged with murder.

In the dock with them are Cesare Rossi, Mussolini's press chief at the time of Matteotti's death, charged with complicity, and Francesco Giunta, charged with organising the Fascist secret police who were held responsible for Matteotti's death.

Charged in their absence are Augusto Malacria, named as one of the actual murderers; Filippo Filippi, newspaper editor in whose car the murder was alleged to have been committed, and Giuseppe Viola and Filippo Pozzetti, accused of complicity. It is not known whether these men are still alive.

Matteotti incurred Mussolini's wrath by a speech in which he declared that the Fascists had won that summer's elections by intimidation, bribery and forced doses of castor oil. He was killed a few days later on June 9, 1924.

Poveromo asserted that he had not attacked Matteotti on the banks of the Tiber, as Dumini has suggested yesterday. "I remained at the door of the car while Viola, Volpi and Malacria attacked Matteotti," he said.

"Viola hit him some tremendous blows in the stomach, and Matteotti fell, hitting the back of his head. He was put in the car between me and Malacria. After we started, he fell forward across my legs, covering me with blood. He was dead."

Poveromo's description of Matteotti's death was similar to that given yesterday by Dumini, both laying the blame for the actual murder on the three absent accused, Viola, Volpi and Malacria.

Dumini yesterday told the court that the gang drove for about seven hours with Matteotti's body in the car before they stopped by a small wood, dug a grave with the car tools, stripped the body and buried it, scattering the dead man's clothes piecemeal as they drove back.—Reuter.

Egypt To Appeal To U.N.O.

Cairo, Jan. 25.

After two separate meetings aggregating three and a half hours, the Egyptian Cabinet today completed examination of the British note presented to the Egyptian Premier, Nkrasny Pasha, by the British Ambassador, Sir Ronald Campbell, last night.

The Cabinet reached a decision which will be communicated to the Ambassador tonight, it was officially announced.

The Egyptian Cabinet's decision will be announced to the Egyptian Parliament on Monday night.

The British Ambassador is calling on Nkrasny Pasha to receive normal notification of Egypt's decision.

According to reliable information, the decision entails Egypt's submission of the Sudan question to the United Nations.—Reuter.

Tremendous Blows

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Dumini yesterday told the court that the gang drove for about seven hours with Matteotti's body in the car before they stopped by a small wood, dug a grave with the car tools, stripped the body and buried it, scattering the dead man's clothes piecemeal as they drove back.—Reuter.

Job Bungled

Rome, Jan. 25. Amerigo Dumini returned to the witness stand today and spent most of his time explaining letters written to Fascist officials concerning Giacomo Matteotti.

Dumini went through numerous letters, giving details of his communications with Gen. Emilio de Bono who, he said, criticised him for bungling a job.

Dumini gave details of letters to Marcelli and also to former Fascist Secretary in Paris, Nicola Bonservizi, who was killed two months before Matteotti.

Francesco Giunta, another defendant, was not in court today. Officials said they believed he was ill.

A drop in temperature today made the unheated marble courtroom colder than ever and the crowd of spectators dwindled to a handful of shivering pressmen and relatives who kept overcoats, mittens and gloves on to combat the cold.—United Press.

Glasgow, Jan. 25. A wage increase announced by the National Joint Industrial Council for Scotland is expected to bring about a settlement over the weekend of the Glasgow dustmen's strike, which started nearly a month ago.

The award will affect 30,000 manual workers in the n.n. trading departments of local authorities in Scotland. They are to have their wages increased to 94.6 and their working week reduced from 48 hours to 44 hours as from the beginning of March.

The cost to Glasgow of implementing the award will be about £100,000 per annum.

The unofficial strike involves close on 2,000 workers.—Reuter.

Mad As A Hornet

Dachau, Jan. 26. Lt. Col. Willis M. Everett, Jr., of the U.S. Army, is reported en route to Washington today to appeal to the Supreme Court on behalf of 43 German Elite Guard troops condemned to hang for the killing of 750 United States soldiers captured during the battle of the bulge, in what was known as "The Malmedy Massacre."

His colleagues said Colonel Everett intended to demand a special review of the case by the army judge advocate-general in addition to the filing of the appeal with the Supreme Court.

One officer said "he left here mad as a hornet."

Everett charges irregularities in the trial.—Associated Press.

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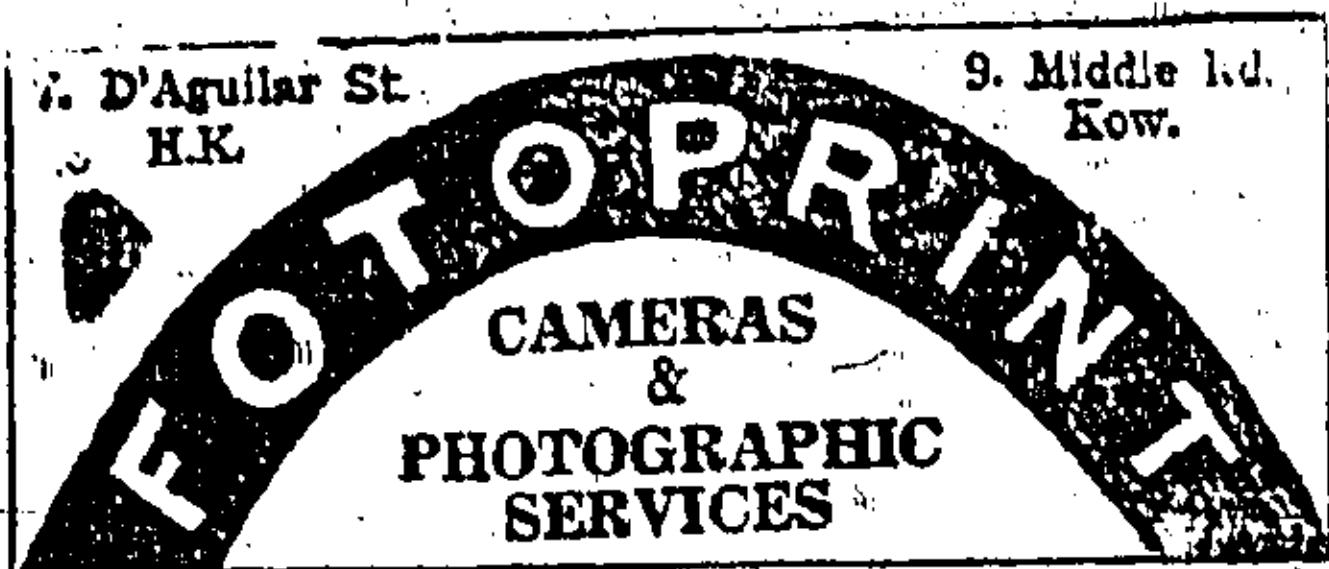
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CHINA MAIL

HONG KONG, MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1947.

HONG KONG WINS THE INTERPORT

Fighting gamely right to the very end, Shanghai went down to Hong Kong by 4 goals to 2 in the Soccer Interport Replay on the Navy Ground at Causeway Bay yesterday. Although they were defeated, Shanghai were by no means disgraced—they upheld the highest traditions of sportsmanship and showed that they could take, as well as give, it.

The game was marred by an unfortunate incident towards the end of the second half when a Hong Kong player, having been signalled off-side, turned round in his tracks and sent in a crashing drive towards the Shanghai goalie who, caught unawares, was struck in vital spot and had to be carried off the field. The most amazing part of the incident was the failure of the referee to administer any caution to the player concerned for his infringement of Law 12 (f) of Laws of the Game.

Heggie and Chau Man-chi, the fact, two of Hong Kong's goals inside men, were outstanding, and with their clever shooting and passing, Heggie, in particular, was in the form and was a continual threat to the side of the Shanghai defense.

Tony Charlton gave a sonorous indifference display on the right wing and showed to his clubmates in Shanghai, in particular, that he was a genuine footballer in the true sense of the Shanghai defense.

Two Shanghai gave a sonorous indifference display on the right wing and showed to his clubmates in Shanghai, in particular, that he was a genuine footballer in the true sense of the Shanghai defense.

Both teams made changes in their respective line ups.

Chong, the Shanghai goalie, once more gave an impeccable display and earned applause for his spectacular handling of the ball. He could not be blamed for the shots which managed to get past him.

The rearranged Shanghai full back and intermediate lines lacked much of the dash and determination which was so evident on Saturday. The defenders were frequently in

the sun of the sun and, as on Saturday, chose to defend the harbour-end goal.

Hong Kong started off sensationally and scored within five minutes when Lee Wai-tong, contesting a well placed corner kick, Go-sano headed into the far corner of the net.

Hong Kong again came near to increasing their lead when Chau Man-chi sent in a fast shot which Chong saved at the expense of a corner. Outgearing a Shanghai defender, Heggie sent in a pass which was only partially cleared, following up, Chau Man-chi made no mistake with a fast drive into the left hand corner of the net.

The ball was then sent to the other end of the field and for a period the Shanghai team was on the offensive and Powell did well to keep his charge intact.

Eventually, Roboostoff managed to break through and decrease the lead with a glorious shot from just outside the penalty area which had Powell beaten at the way. Heartened by this success, Shanghai continued to put pressure and the Hong Kong goal had many narrow escapes.

At one period it seemed as if Shanghai would draw level, but the Hong Kong defense held out and half time arrived with the score 3-1 in favour of Hong Kong.

Immediately on the resumption, Shanghai swept up the field and Roboostoff once more succeeded in breaking through and beat Powell with an excellent header.

Stone by this sudden revenge, Hong Kong put more life into their game and after a brief period stormed the Shanghai goal. A corner fell to Hong Kong and from the resultant kick, Go-sano, taking advantage of a miskick by the Shanghai left back, rustled up and scored from close range.

Shanghai were not downhearted by the score and tried hard to reduce the lead. Roboostoff almost scored again, but he was beaten to the ball by Powell. Shanghai forced two corners in succession, but bad positioning and over eagerness in front of goal spoilt scoring chances.

Hong Kong then had a turn at attacking and Go-sano missed two easy chances when he tapped the ball lightly into the goalie's hands.

Shortly afterwards, the Shanghai goalie was injured and had to be carried to the dressing room. Playing ten men, Shanghai managed to hold their own and the substitute goalie acquitted himself very well in saving two well directed shots from Heggie and Go-sano respectively.

Chong returned to the field and Shanghai attacked persistently, but the Hong Kong defense was equal to the occasion and held the Shanghai forwards in check.

The ball was swung from end to end, but no further scoring took place and the final whistle came with the ball in the Shanghai goal.

France followed up their Rugby Union victory over Scotland with another at the expense of Ireland, whom they defeated in Dublin by four tries to a goal and a penalty goal.

Other Rugby Union results were: Cardiff 3 Neath 3, Devonport Services 11 Exeter 11, Llanelli 20 Crosskeys 7, Newport 13 Pontypool 3, Taunton 16 Glamorgan W. 13, Telford 15 Plymouth Albion 3, Torquay 22 Exmouth 3, Weston-Super-Mare 15 Somerset Police 3, Sale 20 Northampton 6, Dublin University 16 London Irish 19. Remainder of Rugby Union fixtures cancelled owing to frozen grounds.

Rugby League: Barrow 3 Oldham 3, Bramley 5 Featherstone Rovers 3, Castleford 42 Warrington 0, Dewsbury 6, Belle Vue Rangers 3, Hull 3 Leigh 8, Hunslet 3, Swinton 6, Keighley 15, Wakefield Trinity 2, Liverpool Stanley 5, Leeds 20, Salford 6, Batley 3, St. Helens 29, Hull Kingston Rovers 16, Widnes 7, Workington Town 5—Reuter.

Contrary to expectations, the heavy state of the ground did not prove to be any advantage to the Shanghai players. In

INTERPORT DINNER

The Interport Cup, won by Shanghai in 1946, was formally returned to Hong Kong at the dinner given by the local Football Association to the Shanghai Interport team at the Grips last night.

Proposing the toast of "The Guests", Mr. Arthur Morse congratulated the Shanghai team on their successful arrival here despite the difficulties of transport at a time when travel of any sort was an endless waiting.

The matches that had been played here were the 13th and 19th "B" of the series. Mr. Morse said, and the Interport was therefore near its "coming of age". More important, the standard of the game in this part of the world had reached that stage where it could be said to approach the best amateur standard at home.

Football was, in China today, very near to being the national game. This was the first occasion when Chinese had captained sides. Hong Kong had won the Cup back, but would do well to see it that they were able to retain it when they visited Shanghai for the Interport.

Mr. Morse expressed the hope that the Interport would become an annual fixture, to be played alternately at Shanghai and Hong Kong.

Repenting for the Shanghai Association, Mr. G. C. Yung said that the most gratifying aspect of the games he had witnessed in Hong Kong was the left-back McNeil, a part-time professional who did well in duels with Stanley Matthews, although the England star was in grand form.

Albert Brown, the former England inside-forward and member of Charlton's unsuccessful Wembley team last April, inspired Nottingham Forest in their great win at Manchester.

Another last year finalist, Daley Dunne, the outside-left in Derby's winning side, also helped his new team-mates at Luton to a convincing victory over Swans.

The Cup-holders forced Chelsea to yet another replay after a long-drawn out struggle with Arsenal, but their equalising goal came only in the last minute.

Early Goals

Early goals, of vital importance in Cup ties, played a big part in several games. Bolton were one up in 15 seconds, no Manchester City player having touched the ball when Wrigglesworth put it into the net. They added another nine minutes later, yet at one time the City actually held the lead.

Everton never completely recovered from the shock of Sheffield Wednesday's two goals in the first ten minutes, while the Luton victory goals over Swansea both came before the match was a quarter of an hour old.

At Blackburn, too, Rogers put the home side on the right track with a goal in eight minutes. On the other hand early advantages to Chesterfield, who were one up in five minutes at Middlesbrough and Southampton with a lead through Rober in 10 minutes at Newcastle, failed to stave off eventual defeat.

The centre-forward Wayman's three goals for Newcastle was the solitary hat-trick of the day.

Barnsley's first half form at Preston suggested a possible repetition of their win at Huddersfield in the third round, but the Preston forwards, with the England outside-right Tom Finney in brilliant mood, swept them off their feet with six second-half goals.

Although playing one man short throughout the game, Land Forces proved themselves equal to the best team in the Colony, and on a treacherous ground, were undoubtedly the steadiest side.

An opportune goal by Clark in the first half gave Land Forces the lead, but ten minutes later the Indian side equalised. Just before the interval, Mickey—put Land Forces ahead with a powerful shot.

In the second half 103 again equalised, and later scored a third. Repeated attacks by Land Forces had the Indian defence worried, and it was no surprise when they collected their third goal, scored by Griffith.

The two teams have met six times in the last four weeks, each team recording a win, while the remainder were drawn games.

Land Forces' team to meet H.M.S. "Glory" at Murray Parade ground today is Lyon, Harlow, Rogers, Henrigan, Mickey, Lorimer, East, Phelps, Griffith, Clark, Webb.

The lawn bowls game between K.C.C. Committee and Members was cancelled yesterday owing to the weather.

Day Of Cup-Shocks Dreat Biddy He-Men!

London, Jan. 25. In a day of Cup shocks on frozen, often snow-covered grounds, pride of place undoubtedly went to Chester, the Third Division (North) club who held powerful Stoke City to a goalless draw, and the Second Division team Nottingham Forest, who eliminated the second favourites, Manchester United.

Stoke and Manchester United were by no means the only senior side shocked by their opponents from the lower grades. Portsmouth and Everton were under to Second Division clubs in Birmingham and Sheffield Wednesday.

Only five First Division teams are sure of their place in the last 16—Blackburn, Liverpool, Midshipmen Preston and Charlton.

Six League II sides are safely in the fifth round—Birmingham, Burnley, Luton, Nottingham Forest, Newcastle and Sheffield Wednesday.

In spite of Manchester United's lapse of the chance of the Cup eventually going to a Lancashire team are good, with Blackburn, Burnley, Preston and Bolton and Manchester City replay to come.

More than \$50,000,000 in "Beauty Preparations" were sold to men in 1946 and 1947. 1946 purchases were even greater, the cosmetics firms said men are on their way toward buying great quantities of face powder, bath powder and cologne.

They will probably buy a lot of powder puffs, too, the experts predicted, at the annual "Spot and Spring Market" of the Illinois men's apparel club.

"Men who used to steal their wives' face powder after shaving, and souse themselves with rose-scented colognes are coming right out in the open now and buying cosmetics made just for men," Woodard said.

It is said men could thank—or blame—servicemen for much of the new interest in sweet scents.

"When they were not able to keep clean, they tried at least to smell nice," Woodard explained.

"It was inevitable that other men would recognise that a fresh, clean fragrance was preferable to an aroma of tobacco or soap or perspiration."

Woodard said cologne was the most popular item on the main beauty shopping list. It makes up 40 per cent of the total cosmetics purchased by men, he said.

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